

any changes or corrections; and he said in jest, but with truth, that he could have written all the opinions of the court for an increased salary. He, too, is thought to have suffered the defects of his strength in some cases, to have become a contender at too early a stage in the judicial process, sometimes to have overborne the law and facts, and, in his accustomed facility, to have poured out and left expressions which a little anxiety would have led him to modify or omit. But if he had these defects they were the defects of a judge of extraordinary powers. Judge McSherry could be profound as well as quick, even if he did not invariably take time to bring all his abilities into play.

Judge Robinson, who was Chief Judge from 1893 to his death in 1896, has also been placed by some of his contemporaries among the judges in the front rank of the Maryland judiciary. He was a man of strong, independent spirit and at the bar he had gained a lucrative practice even in his thirties. Forthright and blunt in spirit and speech, too, he yet left behind him a recollection of kindness and fine courtesy. He was a man of a wide range of interests, and—to some extent, doubtless, by virtue of that possession—had a ready sense of relative values in his work, and sifted quickly through non-essentials, without falling into the habit of haste. In his practice of writing his opinions in such succinct form he sacrificed display of his reasoning while at the same time he submitted his conclusions all the more clearly to criticism. An example of much discussion in a little space, three and half pages, may be seen in his opinion in *Williams v. Johnson*,